

# **SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL APPROACH ALLEVIATING POVERTY AT COASTAL AREA IN MALANG (MULTI DISCIPLINE STUDY AN ANALYSIS OF ALLEVIATING POVERTY)**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of socio-ecological approach in alleviating poverty in poor districts. Malang district has great tourism potential in improving the economy of their people. However, these coastal communities are poor still. Hence the. It is needed further study to improve the welfare of society based on a socio-ecological approach in poverty alleviation. It is proposed that making an attention to the geographical condition and giving skill and developing the community potential is important to alleviate poverty. Tourism object development based on environmental principles and ethics have to be an important attentions. Accordingly those community livelihood able to increased and thus the poverties are decreased.

Keywords: Socio-ecological approach, alleviating poverty

## **BACKGROUND**

Poverty a problem in every country, usually it always happens in development country and this very serious problem in country like Indonesia and the other country. Poverty is not limited understanding to know economic, but also is failure to fulfill to base right and poverty different view multidiscipline. Because of this effect from limited access on society, for example economic, culture and condition of geography (Suryawati,200). Therefrom poverty Such as attention on national country and regional city. This must become to momentum and opportunity to create development decentralization. It have sensitive to development local problem. It just not social problem, is mention from social department as safety) for example prostitution, Street children, the disabled, and so on. The existence of this problem is closely related to poverty (Ahcmad,2013).

Socio-ecology is sub disciplinary focus on society. More broadly, it is an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary and transdisciplinary study of the relationship between humans and their natural, social and built environments (Eko,1:2015). So in here socio-ecological, how we interact and caring to nature, which could cause damage to the natural and social problems. The effect of problems damage a nature and people can no fulfill on live, man must strive to improve and maintain a proper life in accordance with the state of nature and not destructive. Development that is needed not only welfare society, but how and what to consider in the environmental aspect, but this is rarely attention, therefore how to balance as between development and environment (A.sonny keraf:2006). If we try to maintain and take care of what was then no longer appears social problems. These social problems appear when people can no longer meet the needs of life every day, social problems that always exist both in the country of Indonesia and in other countries, it no longer stops

is the problem of poverty. Poverty is often the case and the percentage of the most widely according to Rusman Heriawan in the explanation of the results of the National Census released recently BPPS is Papua region where have reached the level of poverty at most reach 36.80 (viva.co.id, Senin, 21 Maret 2016).

Socio-ecology approach in poverty alleviation is indispensable why, because of doing a development, we should pay attention to the name of the environment. Where in a development environment is no longer considered, and it began at the time of the new order in which this might prioritize economic growth and no longer pay attention to the existing environment. Development projects are only pursuing economic growth targets and physical turned out to have an impact on the ongoing financial crisis, the political crisis, forcing the incumbent regime must step down. The achievement without of success in the political and economic stability process and get for the power. Regime governments who left the multidimensional crisis so severe. Not only the monetary and economic crisis, which we feel of the effect until now, but what is worse moral cries and ecological disaster on environment really pay attention. When deviant tendencies continue to ignore this sort, it is not impossible the life of all the inhabitants of this country growing passion. The lives of our children and grandchildren to great suffering because nature is not able to meet their basic needs (Eko:2015).

Indonesia is territory coastal resources is the center of tropical marine biodiversity of the richest in the world, where 30% of mangrove forests in Indonesia, 30% of coral reef in Indonesia, 60% of the consumption of protein derived from fish resources, 90% of the fish comes from coastal waters in a radius of 12 nautical miles from the coastline (DPK:2003). The potential can be developed in coastal areas, this includes three groups: 1) update of the Resource 2) resources can't be replaces 3) environmental services. To manage a coastal area, very necessary boundaries to be managed. Boundary coastal areas is envisaged on the basis of physical bio-geo, where these are considered factors need hydrological, ecological, social, and administrative. Delimitation begins by observing the natural features, range of coastal waters, and administrative purposes, after it set limits coastal plains towards the land and then from the mainland to the beach. It is necessary to obtain an interaction between land and sea components of the coastal areas to be managed. Lawrence (1998) to definition coastal area as transition between lands with sea includes coastal waters, tidal areas (boundary beach ebb and flow). Mainland where habitats and types of animals to adapt specifically to the unique environment. In addition, many natural resources resulting from the sea. Indonesia is a very rich country, especially for people living in coastal areas. This true view is not entirely.

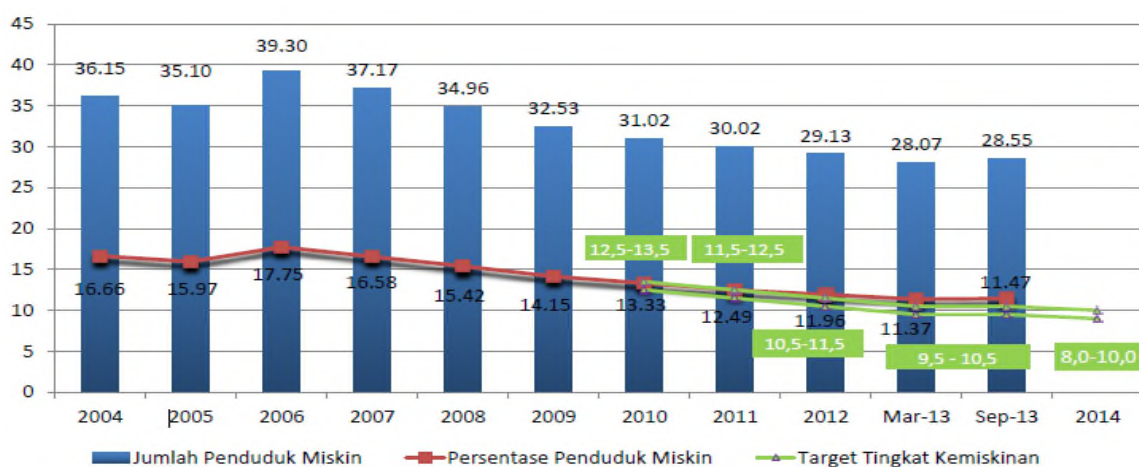
Coastal communities, most living are still below the poverty line. Most of them have a low level of education ((Faruhdin and Yulianto,2008). This condition can to improve social economic condition, especially costal community. This has caused investors who come to develop coastal areas, but the local community has not changed much, their condition would worsen. Why is like it, because the regional development coastal areas that are not environmentally friendly. Coastal communities are always live in uncertainty. Their comfort

and their everyday lives depend on the sea, which is influenced by weather conditions, weather or sea conditions in times of high tides, flooding is not uncommon the place them. Tsunami always as a threat of them but for them the sea is a friend and threats. By looking at such conditions, the coastal communities are at stake.

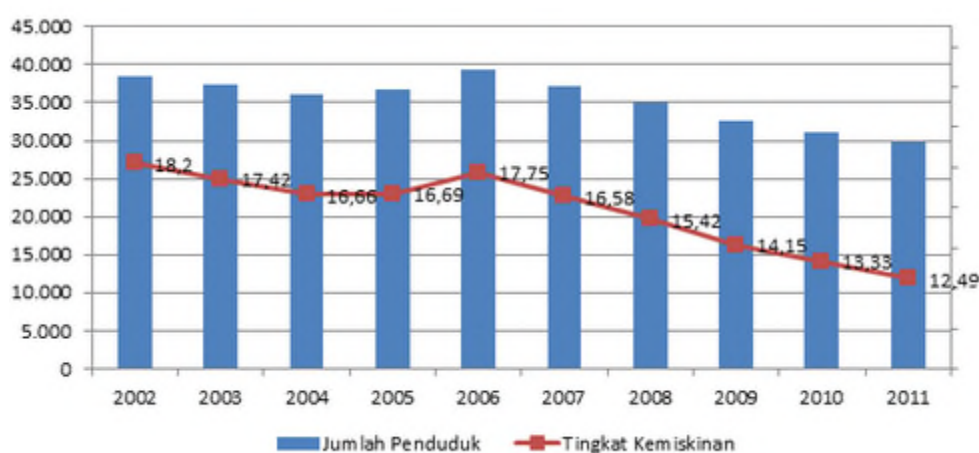
The environment Conditions or crises marine worries of grow ecology. Almost along the coast often happens defilement and sea water pollution, especially for coastal areas in poor ecosystem of coral and mangroves or other coastal plants that can serve as a deterrent tide had lots were full. Certainly every time the season was high tide sea water, and waves crashing of the waves of people's homes and roads because there is no more coastal plants to curb the tide. Again many mangrove forests are so bare caused by investors who converted land, whether for the benefit of industry, tourism or business property that, actually violated planning regulations in the marine area. Even more strangely, actually the act even allowed by local businessmen because they can increase revenue for the parties who hold authority or increase the number of local revenue (Eko:2015).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty is happened a country that occurred in the country and this can to different into two that is poverty on national and regional. Where this poverty problem can be experienced by someone and community in a region. Usually problem of poverty appear can't fulfil life on basic necessities or primary needs is like food and clothing board. Usually this problem appear in society, they still simple life, and they have not permanent work so the income is still far below the standard. To meet the primary needs difficult, let alone secondary needs. But sometimes poverty also occur in a person or group of people who are already modern. Usually they can't meet because this is all needs, even for primary needs are met. But the needs are still unmet feel secondary (Sony,2015). That way we can see from the results of the design technocratic RPJMN 2015-2019, Bappenas. Which is targeted by the state budget in 2004-2014 was 9.0% -10.5% (2009-2014 RPJMN Revision: 8.0% -10.0%).



Since 2010 reduction of poverty in absolute it decreased by approximately 1 million poor people per year. The poverty rate in September 2013 amounted to 11.47% (in 2013 budget target of 9.5% to 10.5%). The increase of poverty rate from 11.37% in March 2013, they are due mainly because the inflation rate is higher than the target in the state budget. The impact is felt primarily due to rising prices of food staples as the impact partly because the fuel price hike in June 2013, and climate change. Government policies related to poverty alleviation still not right, which is related to the empowerment of poor people who really favor the poorest layers. Development policy and various poverty alleviation programs made by the government have not noticed characteristics of the area, for example, the availability of infrastructure including roads, irrigation, water supply, schools and services healthy. 2011 years the national poverty rate can be lowered to 12.49 percent from 13.33 percent in 2010 (BPS, 2011).

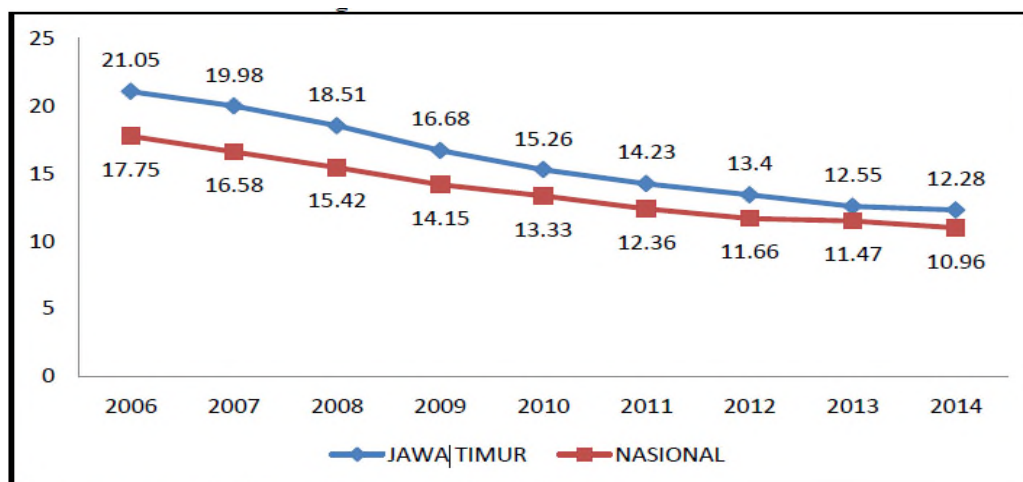


Poverty success in reducing in addition obtained increased economic growth quality and it have through three clusters of poverty reduction programs. The results obtained in 2011 the Cluster I, which is intended to reduce the burden of meeting the basic needs and to meet the basic needs of members of poor households through improved access to basic services are: (1) actual distribution and subsidies Raskin (2) health give services (JAMKESNAS) (3) providing scholarships planned for 4.7 million students. Meanwhile, the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in 2011 were conducted for 772,000 extremely poor households (RTSM) in 88 districts / municipalities in 20 provinces with quality increasing which has established coordination between programs based on family or household, like service healthy and poor scholarship. The implementation of the Cluster II program, empowering the public with service an independent PNPM program can execute in the district with 30,000 facilitators whose job placement assistance to the community and channeling aid directly to the public at a cost of 10.31 trillion coming from state and local budgets. Cluster III with the implementation give credit to society, for UMKM and cooperatives. (TNP2K, 2012). In addition to the activities aimed at improving access to basic services such as food, education, and health, in order to improve access to and ownership of

land / land for the poor, do well the arrangement of control, ownership, use and utilization of land (P4T). In 2011, land redistribution has done as much as 186,000 sector (Febri:2015).

**Preposisi 1: conditions geography approach and observes existing areas in the empowerment of communities in poverty reduction are necessary in the notice. Skill and talents of the community especially the coastal zone communities.**

Poverty in East Java area began in 2006 until 2014 East Java's poverty and national poverty tend to decrease. However, poverty in East Java province has always been above the national poverty. Thus, the problem of poverty in the province of East Java is the central issue, which means that economic development in East Java province should pay more attention to poverty reduction faster than National. Therefore thus be on the show data such as this brought graphic.



Sumber : BPS Provinsi Jawa Timur dan Nasional, 2014

If see above from the graphic, can conclude in 2006 years until 2014 poverty in east java and national poverty tend to decrease. However, poverty in East Java province has always been above the national poverty tend to decrease. However, poverty in East Java province has always been above the national poverty. Therefore the problem of poverty in the province of East Java is the central issue, which means that economic development in East Java province should pay more attention to poverty reduction faster than National. Research doing by Montgomery on Sumarto, Suryahadi and Arifianto (2004), he said that most of the poor are those who work in agriculture sector the where most people work in Indonesian. Nationally, the population of East Java majority (46.18%) have a livelihood in agriculture, the rest work in the trade sector (18.80%), services sector (12.78%) and industrial sector (12.51%). Someone who works in agriculture sector, it have many potation or the probability of being poor is greater than someone who is working in the agricultural sector. Otherwise, someone who worked in the government have a lesser chance of being poor. The ability of an individual or household out of poverty also depends on the income

earned from their work. Economic development is viewed on the availability of public goods spatially also needed to reduce poverty.

According Houghton and Khandker in World Bank (2009) concept of the poverty, is depraves in welfare. Base on definition it poverty can to see from other side. Fist seen from monetary side, where of measure the poverty can comparing revenue and expenditure individual with some specific restrictions, if they are under these limits, they are considered poor. This view of the next poverty is that poverty not only limited to monetary measures, but also include of nutrient poor as measured by checking whether the children's growth stunted. Other that poor of education, for example they use illiteracy indicator. Amartya Sen (1987) in World bank declare the welfare derived from the ability to function in society. Thus poverty emerged as a result of a person does not have sufficient capacity such as income, education, poor health, insecurity, low self-esteem or helplessness.

According Harniati in Wijanarko (2013), he can to classification of poverty base on three dimension:

1. Nature of poverty cause by nature resource quality and low human resource. Natural conditions and resources are low making production opportunities to low. Especially for the agricultural sector, the poverty that occurs due to the quality of the land and climate that do not support agricultural activity. All the regions in Indonesia, fertile land instead often found on the island of Java. While outside Java, lush natural resources are limited, it makes farmers are unable to cultivate when there is rain, this has resulted production can only be obtained once a years.
2. Culture of poverty, it is related to the attitude of a person or group in society who do not want to try to improve the level of life, despite efforts to fix than others who helped. This poverty can also be caused by some systems in the local tradition contribute and this make society poverty. For example a system of inheritance, so a family land ownership it become narrow.
3. Structural poverty, poverty are directly or indirectly caused by institutional arrangements or structures in society. Institutional arrangements or social structure here can be interpreted as an order of organization and rules of the game are applied.

World Bank (2008) calculates the level of poverty and the absolute number of poor people by using a single measure that is uniform for all countries. According to the World Bank development policy review (2014) a person who is said to be poor income is less than \$ US 1.25 every day. While the poverty line as measured by the size of the \$ US 2 have been also published in which more than 2 billion people living on less than this limit. US dollar used was US \$ PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) not exchange rate, the second limited on line Absolut of poverty. While BPS using two aspect, food and not eat. Food Poverty Line the minimum food expenditure, which is equivalent to 2100 kilocalories per capita every day. Basic commodity food is needs represented by 52 types of commodities (grains, tubers, fish, meat, eggs and milk, vegetables, legumes, fruits, oils and fats, etc.). Line non-Food Poverty is the minimum requirement for housing, clothing, education and health. Consumption

bundle represented by 51 non-food commodities in urban and 47 commodities in the village (BPS,2014).

Determinants of Poverty can be grouped into three which 1) Poverty as a factor of education: according to Todaro main source of economic growth and progress of the developed countries today are not only physical capital but human capital. A poor man who expects employment as well as high income, should have a high level of education. 2) Poverty due to health factors: health in a country as important as the distribution of income. In developing countries, life expectancy for people capable of quite high, while for poor people is far lower. The death rate of children in developing countries is still more than ten times higher than that found in rich countries. Death is generally caused by a variety of actual conditions is easily overcome, including millions of children unnecessarily died each year from dehydration caused by diarrhea. If the mortality rate of children in developing countries declined to a level similar to those in developed countries, more than 10 million children could be saved each year (Todaro, 2006). 3) Poverty due to infrastructure: where infrastructure leads to an increase in productivity for the factors of production. As the Lewis theory, Pareto optimal condition would be achieved if there is mobility of factors of production without barriers to economic growth (Jhingan in Sugiyanto, 2007). Areas that have high levels of mobility of production factors between regions low will lead to lower economic growth. Areas with high poverty rates showed that the factors of production in the regions concerned have a low inter-regional mobility. Seeing the poverty in East Java region, especially in the poor districts. It shows the third cluster from research of results (Febri Angelina:2015).

Shows three cluster is have category rich region which has low poverty rates with the poor level of 11.06%. High education index reached 81.74%, Good Road Infrastructure high reached 78.06%, which is high Clean Water Services reached 33.69%, ratio of Irrigation. Lower technical compared with the two clusters is equal to 89.04%. Electrical services were higher by 24.29%, while the infant mortality rate showed a low yield is 31.28%. Territories included in cluster 3 members is district Blitar, Kediri, Malang, Lumajang, Sidoarjo, Mojokerto, and city Kediri, Blitar, Malang, Pasuruan, Surabaya and Batu. Why this poor region has the lowest levels of poverty, because this area has a conducive of environmental, eastern Java where poor particularly area when viewed from the geographic location of poor region has a very good land potential and coast area. The location of region is considerable concern as well as in development we must consider the condition in area under construction. As well as calculate a location cities and settlements, should be considered and fully taken into account. But in fact the government, especially local government poor attention to the environment in doing a development, especially for the coastal zone. Coastal area has a lot of potential to be developed. In coastal area can development and construction, but we must to attention aspect of environment like environment principles. It is must to attention, because this becomes the handle and the demand for our behavior towards nature directly or behavior towards fellow human beings

that impact of particular nature. Moreover, these principles are also motivated by the ecological crisis is rooted in worldview and behavior of anthropocentrism.

It should be emphasize the principles of environmental ethics is primarily on two elements of the theory biocentrism and Eco centrism. First, the moral community is not only limited to the social community, it covers the whole ecological communities. Both human nature not only as a social being, but also the ecological beings. The second essential element characterizes almost all the principles of environmental ethics. It must attention like is respect of nature, Moral responsibility for nature, cosmic solidarity, caring of nature. Simply principles of living and harmony with nature, the principle of justice, the principle of democracy, and the principle of moral integrity ( Sony:2010,166) In order to meet the basic needs of citizens, the steps necessary strategic and comprehensive. A comprehensive poverty reduction requires the involvement of stakeholders. The central government, local government, the business community (private sector), and the public are the parties that have the same responsibility towards poverty reduction.

**Proposition 2: The indicator of poverty in Malang, cause of poor infrastructure that doesn't care to development in environment. Impact and principle is must suitable on principle and the etic of environment in development live.**

Government has undertaken to reduce poverty through various programs in order to fulfill the basic needs of its citizens deserve. To increasing the socio-economic welfare of the poor, institutional strengthening of the socio-economic as well as implementing the accelerated development of underdeveloped regions in an effort to reach the people of Indonesia a prosperous, democratic, and fair. But overall these efforts have not maximized if without the support of other stakeholders. To support a comprehensive poverty reduction and realize the acceleration of poverty reduction formulated four key strategies. Poverty reduction strategies that include: 1) Improving social protection programs; 2) Improving access to basic services; 3) Empowerment of the poor as well; 4) Creating an inclusive development (Suriani,2011). In the government's poverty alleviation issues a subject the policy of which is contained in the presidential decree Based on Presidential Decree No. 15 of 2010 on the Acceleration of Poverty, has established the National Team to Accelerate National Poverty Reduction. National Team is an organization of coordination at the national level which will make coordination measures in an integrated manner to ensure do of traffic and control the implementation of poverty alleviation programs undertaken by various ministries / agencies can be accomplished according to plan. So that set basic policy related to poverty reduction include: 1) Policy in terms of goal-setting, the methods and the list of target households are the same for all social assistance programs; 2) Policy regarding the draft program in order to avoid duplication of assistance; 3) The policy related to controlling the implementation of the program for the efficient and effective; 4) Doing monitoring and evaluation to the impact of poverty reduction programs can be quickly identified and acted upon (<http://tnp2k.go.id/kebijakan/strategi-percepatan.html>).



Poverty can be a problem in the local scope, but can also be a problem national in scope. When the poverty experienced by a group of people in a particular area, and broad impact to the state, the poverty can be categorized as national in scope. For example, natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, volcanic eruptions, floods, mud flood in Sidoarjo, and so forth. Natural disasters can be devastating great an area, so that people living in the area would lose his family, his possessions, his home, and also livelihood. Circumstances like these that will ultimately lead to poverty in the national scope because it not only a burden to someone, but also a burden or problem for a prominent county developers and proponents of structural functionalism, among others, Talcott Parsons, Robert K. Merton, and Neil Smelter. This theory describes the changes that occur in a society that is based on several assumptions, namely:

1. Society must be analyzed as a unified whole and consists of several parts that interact with each other.
2. Parts of society are interconnected, there is a direct relation to nature but there are also reciprocal.
3. The existing social system is dynamic, the adjustment does not take much to change the system as a unified whole.
4. The perfect integration in the society never existed, and therefore in society always raised tensions and distortions. But tensions and distortions that will be neutralized through the process of institutionalization.
5. Change will slowly run as a process of adaptation and adjustment
6. Change is the result of an adjustment from the outside, raised by their differentiation and innovation
7. System is integrated through the ownership of the same values According to the theory of structural functionalism, society as a system has a structure consisting of many institutions that each institution has its own function. The structure and function, with varying complexity exist in every society, both in modern society as well as in the primitive society. For example, educational institutions, religious institutions, economic institutions, political institutions, the Institute for the family, social institutions, cultural Institutions, legal institutions. Institutions in society are interrelated to one another.

The institution also interact with each other, and the implementation of the respective institutions adjust to each other so that in society there will always be a balance. Sometimes imbalance will also appear, but this is only temporary, because if there is an imbalance, then the institutions that another party will be disrupted. Therefore, other institutions will soon seek to rebalance (Nanang,281:2011).

Social ecology and poverty to understand about this view, we should be ready to make a paradigm shift. Changes here are not just a way of life, perception and the way we think it should be changed tilapia. By looking at this then changes which paradigm not only in science but also in the shutter social, to analyze the occurrence of transportation cultural, the scientific paradigm into the scientific paradigm into the social paradigm, as a constellation of concepts, values, perceptions and practices shared by a communities, form

a particular which vision of reality which is the basis for how the community organizes itself (Eko,181:2015).

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